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In The

Supreme Court of the United States

No. 769

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA for the use of DAKOTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, a North Dakota corporation,

Petitioner,

vs.

ST. PAUL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

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Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

To the Honorable, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States:

The petitioner, Dakota Electric Supply Company, prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals entered and rendered against the petitioner on the 18th day of October, 1962. The opinion is reported as Case No. 16,914 in 309 F.2d 22. Copy of the opinion is included in the Appendix.

JURISDICTION OF THIS COURT

The judgment sought to be reviewed is dated October 18, 1962. It was entered on that date. A petition for rehearing was denied by order entered November 19, 1962.

The petitioner relies upon the provisions of 28 *U.S.C.*, Section 1254 and Section 2101 to sustain the jurisdiction of this Court.

Petitioner believes that now is the appropriate time to petition for a writ because the decision of the Court of Appeals is final concerning the fundamental issues of this case.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

In the absence of fraud or bad faith, can the surety under a "Miller Act" payment bond invoke a special rule requiring application of payments to a guaranteed debt, thus defeating a materialman's claim; and if so, can such special rule be invoked when payments from the subcontractor debtor to the materialman creditor are applied to other matured debts according to the debtor's direction, such payments not being identifiable as having their source in any proceeds of the government construction contract covered by the bond?

STATUTES

The statutory provisions involved are Sections 270a and 270b of Title 40, *U.S.C.A.*, as set out at page 296 and page 345, thereof. The provisions of Section 270b(b) of Title 40, *U.S.C.A.*, are set out at page 64 of the 1961 pocket supplement of that title. The pertinent text of these sections is set out as an appendix to this petition.

A CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The essential facts are not disputed.

On April 6, 1959, the Joseph A. Bass Company (hereinafter called Bass) contracted with the United States for dormitory construction at the Minot Air Force Base in North Dakota. The respondent, St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was the surety on the required payment bond. Thereafter, Bass subcontracted with John M. Schroeder, Inc. (hereinafter called Schroeder), for the electrical installation at a total price of $39,147.00 (R. p. 63). The subcontract called for a performance bond by Schroeder. This require-

ment was waived by Bass, as the subcontract permitted, and the bond was not furnished (R. p. 69). Schroeder ordered supplies for the Bass job from petitioner, which arrived at the site on various dates between June 17, 1959, and March 24, 1960. The price of these supplies was $6,705.98 (R. pp. 7, 102, 103).

During 1959, Schroeder was performing other contracts for Federal, State and local governments, either as a prime contractor or as a subcontractor. It ordered materials for these jobs from petitioner and others (R. p. 103).

Schroeder maintained a general control bank account in which it deposited all receipts from these contracts, as well as from bank loans and over-the-counter sales. Out of the general account Schroeder made substantial deposits to a separate checking account for payroll. All operating expenses and payments to its creditors were disbursed out of the general account (R. p. 103).

On various dates between August 21, 1959, and March 18, 1960, Bass made monthly progress payments to Schroeder totaling $30,953.85 in connection with the Minot Air Force Base Project (R. p. 104) without specific direction as to application by Schroeder. Because of other payments by Bass to complete the project, no amount is presently due from Bass to Schroeder. The Bass progress payments were intermingled in Schroeder's general account. From August of 1959 through March of 1960, deposits of more than a million dollars were made in this account (Circuit Court Opinion, p. 3).

On various other dates from August of 1959 up to March 28, 1960, Schroeder made periodic payments to petitioner totaling in excess of $42,000.00. Schroeder specifically designated that the payments be applied against certain of petitioner's invoices other and older than those for the Bass job. This was in line with Schroeder's policy, followed since its or-

ganization, of paying a supplier's oldest invoices first (R. p. 6). Petitioner knew that Schroeder was receiving progress payments from Bass and others, but did not know when these payments were received (R. p. 51). Petitioner did not have access to the books and records of Schroeder and did not know the source of the money paid to it by Schroeder (R. p. 51). The Schroeder payments to petitioner cannot be identified or traced as having their source in the Bass payments to Schroeder, since contemporaneously with Schroeder's receipt of Bass payments, Schroeder made withdrawals for payroll and payments to other creditors in an amount greatly in excess of the Bass payments (R. p. 105).

On March 28, 1960, petitioner received $30,000.00 from Schroeder, after petitioner learned Schroeder was insolvent (R. p. 43). This payment was voluntarily turned over to the trustee in bankruptcy (R. p. 43).

Petitioner's account for materials furnished for the Bass job was not paid and after giving the requisite notice, suit was filed in Federal District Court pursuant to the provisions of 40 *U.S.C.* 270b(b). Petitioner secured judgment. The Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit reversed.

ARGUMENT

The general rules concerning application of payments to existing debts are set out in *Restatement, Contracts*, Section 387 (1932), as follows:

> "Where more than one matured contractual duty is owed to the same person and these duties are for performances of identical character, such as the payment of money, a payment or other performance capable of discharging in whole or in part either one or another of these duties, is applied, subject to the rules stated in Sections 388-393.
>
> "(a) As the debtor, at or before the time of payment or performance, manifests to the creditor, an intention to have it applied; or,

"(b) If the debtor makes no such manifestation, as the creditor within a reasonable time manifests an intention to have it applied; or,

"(c) If neither the debtor nor creditor makes a seasonable manifestation of intention, as a just regard to its effect upon the debtor, the creditor, and third persons makes it desirable that it should be applied."

These rules have been followed by Federal Courts. *Koehring Company v. United States* (10th Cir. 1962), 303 F.2d 468.

The Opinion of the Court of Appeals has applied a different and special rule stated as follows:

"If the debtor is under a duty to a third person to devote funds paid by him to the discharge of a particular debt, the payment must be applied if the creditor knows or has reason to know of that duty. This is so despite the debtor's contrary direction." (Circuit Court Opinion, p. 6, Appendix p. 14.)

The rule was purportedly applied in accordance with the Miller Act cases of *United States v. Beck* (6th Cir. 1945), 151 F.2d 964; *R. P. Farnsworth & Co. v. Electrical Supply Company* (5th Cir. 1940), 112 F.2d 150, cert. denied, 311 U.S. 700, 85 L.Ed. 454, 61 S.C. 139, and *United States v. Johnson, Smathers and Rollins* (4th Cir. 1933), 67 F.2d 121. Actually, the special rule adopted by the Court of Appeals is contrary to and an unwarranted extension of the doctrine of the Miller Act cases cited in support of such rule.

As we read *Beck*, *Farnsworth*, and *Johnson*, in order to apply the special rule, the following must be established:

(1) The debtor has more than one matured debt owing to the creditor.

(2) The debtor receives money from a third party.

(3) The debtor is under a duty to the third party to use the money received to pay a particular debt.

(4) The debtor makes a payment to the creditor.

(5) The money paid the creditor can be established as having its source in the third party's payment to the debtor.

(6) The creditor knows, or should know, the source of the money received from the debtor.

(7) The creditor is aware of the duty the debtor owes to the third party to pay the particular debt.

When all of the above are established, this special rule requires that the debtor's payment to the creditor be applied against the debt which the debtor is under a duty to the third party to pay, regardless of any attempted designation by either the debtor or creditor.

No case applies the special rule unless the third party's funds are used in payment of the debt between creditor and debtor. The Court of Appeals acknowledges that in *Farnsworth, Beck* and *Johnson*, "* * * the flow of funds from the general contractor through the subcontractor to the supplier was more readily identifiable than is the situation here." (Circuit Court Opinion, page 18, Appendix page 24.) The stipulated facts and undisputed findings submitted to the Court of Appeals were that the subcontractor debtor was engaged in work and received progress payments from a number of bonded governmental construction jobs, both State and Federal, that all receipts were deposited in a general account and disbursements made therefrom. With relation to the payments made from the general contractor Bass to the subcontractor Schroeder, the following was the uncontradicted finding:

"That the receipt and disbursement record of John M. Schroeder, Inc., indicates that its receipts of payments from Joseph A. Bass Company on account of the Bass contract were deposited in its general bank account and funds were used for the payment of general expenses of operation of John M. Schroeder, Inc., including pay-

> rolls, payments of accounts, etc., and that said proceeds are not traceable to the payments received by the Use Plaintiff from the subcontractor; * * *." (R. p. 105.)

Thus, it is not possible that the above language of the Court of Appeals can be construed as a determination that the Schroeder payments to petitioner could be identified as having their source in the Bass payments to Schroeder. The opinion must stand for the proposition that establishing the source of payments is not an essential prerequisite to applying the special rule.

In the *Kochring* case, which was also a suit under the Miller Act, the 10th Circuit refused to apply the special rule of application of payments because it was not established that the creditor was aware of the duty owed by the debtor to the third party to apply the payment against a specific debt. We see no basis for reconciling the *Kochring* case with the Court of Appeals' Opinion. Failure to establish the source of the money paid to the creditor seems equally as crucial as failure to establish that the creditor was aware of the debtor's duty to the third party.

In the non-Miller Act case of *Columbia Digger Co. v. Sparks* (9th Cir. 1915), 227 Fed. 780, the source of the payments was established. The majority opinion apparently did not require that the creditor have notice as to the source, as a prerequisite to invoking the special rule concerning application of payments. To this extent the Opinion seems in conflict with *Farnsworth*, and was criticized therein as apparently going too far. In the present case, not only does the Court of Appeals waive the requirement that the source of the Schroeder payments to petitioner be established, but also charges the petitioner with knowledge that these payments had their source in the Bass payments to Schroeder. The comment of the dissenting judge in *Sparks*, as follows, seems

even more appropriate when applied to the Opinion of the Court of Appeals:

> "The decision of the majority exhibits a tender regard for the rights of sureties, but a woeful disregard for the obligation of private contracts." 227 Fed. 780 at 786.

Petitioner does not construe the Opinion of the Court of Appeals as including a finding that during the period from June of 1959 through March of 1960, petitioner controlled Schroeder so that Bass payments to Schroeder could be treated as payments to petitioner. The Opinion does not say this. The trial court rejected respondent's proposed findings concerning control (R. p. 110). There is substantial evidence in the record indicating that petitioner did not control Schroeder (R. pp. 36, 38, 50, 51, 54, 60). Admittedly there was a close relationship between Schroeder and petitioner. The Court of Appeals considered the facts of this relationship and petitioner's knowledge of Schroeder's operation as a bar to petitioner's rights under the Miller Act (Circuit Court Opinion, pages 8-11, 16, 17, Appendix pages 16-19, 22-24). The District Court deemed these facts unnecessary to its decision (Circuit Court Opinion, page 8, Appendix page 16; R. pp. 108-111). One of petitioner's officers stated that he knew that Schroeder was probably receiving progress payments from Bass during the period in question (R. p. 51). Advance payments and progress payments are a normal method of financing construction projects, both public and private. All materialmen know or should know that these payments are made. The close relationship between petitioner and Schroeder provided information which petitioner was already aware of as a material supplier in the construction industry. We do not believe that this knowledge can be used as a substitute for establishing that Bass money was used by Schroeder to pay petitioner. If it can, the result will be a substantial impact on the protection Con-

gress provided subcontractors, laborers and materialmen in government construction, an area of ever-increasing importance to the nation's economy.

There are a substantial number of cases which reject the special rule of application used in *Farnsworth* and companion Federal cases. These include *F. H. McGraw & Co. v. Milcor Steel Co.* (2nd Cir. 1945), 149 F.2d 301 (applying New York law), cert. denied, 326 U.S. 753, 90 L.Ed. 452, 66 S.Ct. 92; *Utah State Building Commission v. Great American Indemnity Co.* (Sup. Ct. Utah, 1943), 140 P.2d 763; and *Standard Oil Co. v. Day* (Sup. Ct., Minn. 1924), 201 N.W. 410. These cases take the position that money paid to a contractor or a subcontractor is received without "attaching equities" in favor of a surety. In the *Great American Indemnity Co.* case, the Utah Supreme Court stated that the rule requiring application of payments to the debt for which the surety was liable had its origin in the days when sureties were gratuitous and were given special consideration by courts of equity. Concerning modern day sureties, the Court said as follows:

> "Sureties in modern business are quite able to take care of themselves. They select their own risks and can, by contract, maintain surveillance over the disposition of the funds received on the contract upon which they are surety. The misapplication of funds is one of the hazards of suretyship." 140 P.2d 763 at 770.

Petitioner submits that the special rule concerning application of payments to existing debts as enunciated in the cited Federal cases is not in accord with the modern day realities of the construction industry, well illustrated by the testimony of the president of Schroeder that contractors must necessarily use specific contract monies for payment of other obligations such as other payrolls and stock items (R. pp. 62-63). By allowing sureties to avoid their contractual ob-

ligations under the guise of "attaching equities" the very purpose of the Miller Act is defeated, in that unpaid suppliers remain unpaid. In the absence of fraud or bad faith, we see no reason why sureties should be afforded this special protection. We note that the Court of Appeals did not question or impugn the honesty of petitioner or its representatives (Circuit Court Opinion, pp. 17, 18, Appendix pp. 24-25).

We realize that writs are sparingly granted. Nevertheless, we believe that the following factors weigh heavily in favor of granting a writ in this case:

(1) The conflict between the Opinion of the Court of Appeals and the Opinions of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 10th Circuits concerning application of an important rule of law to an important Federal statute.

(2) The impact that the Opinion of the Court of Appeals will have on the protection provided subcontractors, laborers and materialmen under the Miller Act.

(3) The continuing uncertainty as to the validity of the special rule of application of payments to guaranteed debts as reflected in both the Federal and State cases of the past fifty or more years.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully submitted that petitioner's prayer for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals should be granted.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1963.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX

(Opinion)

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

No. 16,914

St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
Appellant,

vs.

United States of America for the Use of Dakota Electric Supply Company, a North Dakota Corporation,
Appellee.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of North Dakota.

[October 18, 1962]

Before VAN OOSTERHOUT and BLACKMUN, Circuit Judges, and HENLEY, District Judge.

BLACKMUN, Circuit Judge.

This Miller Act case arises out of dormitory construction at the United States Air Force base at Minot, North Dakota. Tried to the court, it resulted in a judgment for the plaintiff supplier and against the defendant surety. The latter has appealed.

The general contractor was Joseph A. Bass Company. Its electrical subcontrator (hereinafter called "Schroeder") was John M. Schroeder, Inc. The supplier, or use plaintiff, is Dakota Electric Supply Company. The defendant St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company is the surety on the

payment bond required of Bass by §1(a)(2) of the Act, 40 U.S.C. §270a(a)(2).

The basic facts are not in dispute and, indeed, the parties have stipulated here that, with stated exceptions, the findings made by the trial court are acceptable as facts relevant to the issues of this appeal:

(a) The prime contract was executed by the United States and Bass on April 6, 1959. Bass and Schroeder then entered into the subcontract for the electrical installation. The subcontract called for a performance bond by Schroeder; this requirement, however, was waived by Bass, as the subcontract permitted, and the bond was not furnished.

(b) The electrical equipment ordered by Schroeder from Dakota for the Bass job arrived at the site on various dates between June 17, 1959, and March 24, 1960. It commanded a total agreed price of $6,705.98.

(c) During 1959 Schroeder was also engaged in electrical work on several other government and public contracts and on ventures of a private nature. It ordered materials for those projects from Dakota and other suppliers. Schroeder maintained at the First National Bank of Grand Forks a single general control bank account in which it deposited all payments received by it in the operation of its entire business. From this general account it disbursed operating expenses, payments to creditors, and transfers to another account it maintained for payroll. Although Schroeder kept a separate record for each of the several projects on which it was engaged and for its general inventory items, it did not maintain a separate bank account for each project.

(d) On various dates from August, 1959, to March, 1960, Bass made progress payments to Schroeder for labor and materials furnished to its job. These totaled more than $30,000. Schroeder deposited these payments in its general bank account. Later Bass made some direct payments for labor and materials in order to complete Schroeder's portion of the job.

(e) During the same period receipts of more than a million dollars were deposited in the Schroeder bank account. The Bass payments were thus about 3% of the total deposits.

(f) During the same period Schroeder made payments to

Dakota aggregating in excess of $72,000. These were specifically designated by Schroeder for Dakota invoices other and older than those for the Bass contract. This was in line with Schroeder's policy, followed since its organization, of paying a supplier's oldest invoices first. Because of intervening withdrawals for operating expenses, repayment of bank loans, and the like, the Bass payments deposited in Schroeder's general account cannot be traced through that account to specific payments made from it by Schroeder to Dakota.

(g) Bass did not know that its progress payments were not being applied to Dakota's invoices for the Bass job. Although its checks for these payments carried references to the job, Bass designated no specific application of the progress payments.

(h) By the end of February, 1960, Schroeder was insolvent. A trustee in bankruptcy was subsequently appointed for it. Dakota turned over to this trustee $30,000 (included in the $72,000 figure mentioned above) which it had obtained from Schroeder in March after Dakota had learned of Schroeder's insolvency.

(i) After complying with the notice provisions of the Act, Dakota brought this suit in November, 1960.

Dakota asserts that these facts add up to the classic situation which, when present in a Miller Act controversy, presents a case for recovery against the surety: Dakota supplied materials to a subcontractor engaged in the performance of a government contract; it did not receive payment for those materials; and it complied with the notice provisions of the Act.

This prompts us to make at this point some general observations before setting forth additional facts which the surety claims are significant:

1. Comments which appear in the authorities to the effect that a surety is a favorite of the law and that his contract is to be strictly construed (see, for example, *State v. Padgett*, 1926, 54 N.D. 211, 209 N.W. 388, 392) have usually been held not to apply to compensated surety companies. *American Cas. Co. v. Brezina Constr. Co.*, 8 Cir., 1961, 295 F.2d 603, 607, footnote 6; *Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co. v. Fentz*, 8 Cir., 1950, 182 F.2d 752, 756; 72 C.J.S., Principal and Surety, §102; 50 Am. Jur., Suretyship, §§32, 318.

2. Although there is diversity of citizenship between Dakota and the surety here, this is not a diversity case. The amount in controversy is less than the statutory minimum prescribed by 28 U.S.C. §1332(a). The action, instead, is instituted under §2(b) of the Miller Act, 40 U.S.C. §270b (b), which authorizes suit in federal court irrespective of the amount in controversy, and it is based on the payment bond required by §1(a)(2) of that Act. The situation therefore is not one where state law necessarily governs.[1] *R. P. Farnsworth & Co. v. Electrical Supply Co.*, 5 Cir., 1940, 112 F.2d 150, 154, cert. den. 311 U.S. 700. Compare *United States ex rel Carroll v. Beck*, 6 Cir., 1945, 151 F.2d 964, 966, and *First Camden Nat'l. Bank & Trust Co. v. Aetna Cas. & Sur. Co.*, 3 Cir., 1942, 132 F.2d 114, 116, cert den. 319 U.S. 749.

3. The Miller Act has for its purpose the protection of those who supply labor or materials for use in government construction. It is to be liberally construed. It is designed to give the supplier the same protection he would ordinarily receive under state lien laws. The bond protection it prescribes is in lieu of those liens. *United States ex rel Sherman v. Carter*, 1957, 353 U.S. 210, 216-7; *Continental Cas. Co. v. United States ex rel. Robertson Lumber Co.*, 8 Cir., 1962, 305 F.2d 794, 797 (petition for certiorari pending); *United States ex rel Hopper Bros. Quarries v. Peerless Cas. Co.*, 8 Cir., 1958, 255 F.2d 137, 143, cert. den. 358 U.S. 831. It has even been said that the Act was not designed to protect general contractors. *St. Paul-Mercury Indem. Co. v. United States ex rel Jones*, 10 Cir., 1956, 238 F.2d 917, 921.

4. Where, as here, there are outstanding two or more matured and similar obligations of a debtor to one creditor and a payment by that debtor to the creditor, the question of proper application of that payment arises. This fact situation and its variations have provoked widespread litigation and have resulted in claimed conflict in the cases. It is per-

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[1] Nevertheless, we note, for what it may be worth, that §22-05-06 of the North Dakota Century Code provides as follows:

"A surety is exonerated: • • •

"3. To the extent to which he is prejudiced by any act of the creditor which would naturally prove injurious to the remedies of the surety or inconsistent with his rights, or which lessens his security. • • •"

haps not incorrect to say, however, that the law today shapes up generally as follows:

(i) The payment is applied as the debtor intends and so manifests to the creditor before or at the time of the payment.

(ii) If the debtor fails so to indicate, the payment is applied as the creditor, within a reasonable time, determines.

(iii) If neither the debtor nor the creditor seasonably so indicates, the payment is applied as a just regard to its effect upon the debtor, the creditor, and third persons makes it desirable that it should be applied. This usually results in its application to the oldest unsecured account.

(iv) If the debtor is under a duty to a third person to devote funds paid by him to the discharge of a particular debt, the payment must be so applied if the creditor knows or has reason to know of that duty. This is so despite the debtor's contrary direction.

This rule of freedom of application rests upon the concept that the money which the debtor is utilizing to make the payment is his own and is free for use as he pleases. The noted exception, phrased in terms of duty, rests on equitable considerations. Examples which the cases recognize without much conflict are where the surety itself makes a payment to the debtor or where money which comes to the creditor from the debtor is the same money for the payment of which the surety is bound and the creditor knows the source of that fund.

These rules[2] are outlined in detail, and with illustrations, in the Restatement of the Law of Contracts, §§387, 388 and 394, and are noted in such general compendia as 70 C.J.S., Payment, §§50-80; 72 C.J.S., Principal and Surety, §144; and 40 Am. Jur., Payment, §§108-150, and in the notes at 21 A.L.R. 704 and 57 A.L.R.2d 855, and at 41 A.L.R. 1297, 130 A.L.R. 198 and 166 A.L.R. 641. Representative cases are cited in these works. We mention the following only as illustrative: *Herrman v. Daffin*, Mo. App., 1957, 302 S.W.2d 313,

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[2]We note also, again for what it is worth, that these rules have been largely adopted by statute in North Dakota. North Dakota Century Code, §9-12-07.

315-6; *Maryland Cas. Co. v. City of South Norfolk*, 4 Cir., 1932, 54 F.2d 1032, 1038, cert. den. 286 U.S. 562; *First Nat'l Bank of Mandan v. Larsson*, 1937, 67 N.D. 243, 271 N.W. 289, 291; *Depositors' Holding Co. v. Brown*, 1933, 64 N.D. 222, 251 N.W. 295, 298; *United States ex rel General Electric Distrib. Corp. v. Bell Constr. Co.*, 7 Cir., 1955, 226 F.2d 99. Much of the conflict in the cases revolves about the stated exception and in the determination whether under the facts there is a duty to apply a payment in a particular way. Compare, for example, the opposite approaches, taken with respect to the significance of knowledge on the part of the creditor of the source of payment and of an existing surety relationship, in *Standard Oil Co. v. Day*, 1924, 161 Minn. 281, 285-7, 201 N.W. 410, 412, 44 A.L.R. 1291, and in *Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Co. v. Moran Constr. Co.*, 1941, 139 Neb. 176, 296 N.W. 761, 762-3.

Dakota takes the position that these rules, as applied to the undisputed facts outlined above, compel a judgment in its favor. It emphasizes that Schroeder, as it made its payments to Dakota, specifically earmarked those payments for application to older obligations owing by it to Dakota and not to invoices issued with respect to the Bass contract, and that Dakota seasonably so applied those payments. It urges, too, that, although Dakota may have known of the payments by Bass to Schroeder, it did not know when those payments were made and, in any event, the funds which Dakota received were not funds which had originated with Bass. The surety's response is that Schroeder was under a duty to Bass and to it to devote the Bass payments to the discharge of the obligation for which the payment bond was given, that Dakota knew or had reason to know of that duty, and that Schroeder's designation of the older obligations owing to Dakota was of no effect.

It is at this point where additional facts in the record, also largely undisputed, assume importance. These have to do with knowledge and *claimed control* of Schroeder by Dakota throughout the period of the Bass payments. The trial court deemed it unnecessary to make specific findings with respect to them. Those facts are the following:

(j) Dakota was organized in 1954. It purchased its inventory and business from Red River Industries, Inc., which

theretofore had also been known as Dakota Electric Supply Company. In that transaction Red River received $225,000 redeemable non-voting stock of Dakota and loaned $100,000 to Dakota on an open note. A part of this loan was still outstanding in June, 1959.

(k) Joseph D. Farnham was president of Red River and owned about 60% of its shares.

(l) By June, 1959, Schroeder owed Dakota over $120,000.

(m) John M. Schroeder was Shroeder's president. He owned its outstanding 540 shares. Of those shares 520 were pledged to Red River to secure Schroeder's note. Mr. Schroeder was also personally indebted to Red River. Farnham had known Mr. Schroeder since 1951.

(n) In May, 1959, Harold H. Berg, Dakota's credit manager, vice-president and treasurer, and Fred R. Orth, president of the First National Bank of Grand Forks, requested a meeting. This was held at Dakota's Fargo office on June 24, 1959. It was attended by Mr. Schroeder, Berg, Orth, Farnham, and Richard H. Barry, Dakota's chairman and president. Barry presided. The purpose of the meeting, as Berg testified, "was to make a determination as to how much materials might be ordered" by Schroeder, "where the account would possibly peak, and where it could be reduced to * * * we were trying to determine * * * could we handle it, and also to find out what Mr. Schroeder's plans were as to how much further he was going to go * * *. One could probably say that one of the purposes of the meeting was upgrading the organization, but there was no thoughts as to changing the management * * *. We felt that we should be kept closely informed of the over-all operation" of Schroeder. It appeared at the meeting that Dakota was the source of supply of 40 to 50% of Schroeder's materials and that what Dakota did "probably would influence other sources of supply." It was decided that a trust of the controlling interest in Schroeder should be established. A voting trust agreement was prepared and executed as of June 24. Farnham was named sole voting trustee. The trust res consisted of Mr. Schroeder's 520 pledged shares. Red River, as pledgee, was a party to the agreement. By it Farnham received the power to vote the trusteed shares and thus came into control of Schroeder. After discussion as to whether Orth or someone from Dakota

should go on Schroeder's new board, Farnham elected himself, Mr. Schroeder (as the agreement specified), and, at the suggestion of Dakota's Berg, Maynard Helmeke, who was Dakota's auditor and who had also done auditing work for Schroeder. After the estabishment of the voting trust Dakota extended additional credit to Schroeder.

(o) Farnham thereupon performed certain general management activities for Schroeder. He analyzed the company's statements and operations, went over accounts payable and receivable, made recommendations to management, discussed payrolls, reviewed pending jobs, correspondence and accounts, recommended bidding limitations, and was influential in management policies and procedures including the formation of an executive committee.

(p) Schroeder's office was at Grand Forks. From June, 1959, when the voting trust was established, until April, 1960, some of the meetings of Schroeder's board, however, were held in Fargo at Barry's office. Barry and Berg were present at a number of the board meetings. There is evidence that at these meetings Barry participated in discussions of shipments by Dakota and that company's anticipated collections from Schroeder and of other matters, including the possibility of developing "an ownership situation" so that two of Schroeder's personnel could become shareholders with Mr. Schroeder. Berg also conferred about Schroeder's bookkeeping procedures and examined that company's statements and progress reports. Schroeder's $30,000 payment of March, 1960, to Dakota was made at the suggestion and instance of Barry and Helmeke.

(q) There was an evident desire on the part of Dakota to be kept closely informed about Schroeder's operations. After June, 1959, it was furnished with copies of Schroeder's statements, schedules of payables and receivables, and some reports and correspondence. There were meetings of Schroeder people with Dakota representatives. These concerned Schroeder's business operations and the status of Schroeder's jobs. Berg frequently stopped at the Schroeder office to see if there were funds available to make a payment to Dakota. He was aware that Schroeder was making its payments on old invoices and not on jobs currently in process.

The payment of bills was discussed at the directors' meetings attended by Barry and Berg.

(r) Between the end of July, 1959, and the end of January, 1960, Schroeder's indebtedness to Dakota increased from $140,000 to $228,000.

(s) Farnham retired as a director of Schroeder in April, 1960.

Dakota asserts that these additional facts disclose only the doings of a vigilant creditor acting honestly. The surety claims that these facts establish a complete defense to Dakota's present action; it cites four cases from four separate circuits as its primary authority for this position:

1. The first of these is the Miller Act case of *R. P. Farnsworth & Co. v. Electrical Supply Co.*, supra, 5 Cir., 1940, 112 F.2d 150, cert. den. 311 U.S. 700, 130 A.L.R. 192. There the subcontractor had dealt with the supplier, Electrical, for years and owed it about $20,000. The subcontractor was financially shaky and later became insolvent. The jury could have found on the evidence that the supplier insisted on having everything the subcontractor received, net, from the general; that the supplier received permission to inspect the subcontractor's books and did inspect them; and that the supplier was aware that the funds received by it came from the job even though paid by personal check of the subcontractor's officer. The Fifth Circuit held that the direction of a verdict against the prime contractor was error. It said, p. 153 of 112 F.2d:

> "We think the question of application of payments was wrongly decided. * * * There is no trust attaching to the monthly payments made to the contractor which prevents his using them generally as his own; but when he pays them over to a furnisher of materials for the job who knows their source, there is a duty to apply the money to the payment of those materials rather than to some other debt."

The surety stresses that here, as in *Farnsworth*, the subcontractor Schroeder had dealt with Dakota for many years; that it was substantially indebted to Dakota; that Dakota checked on Schroeder and inspected its books; that Schroeder was financially shaky and became insolvent; and that

the funds received by Schroeder came from sources which Dakota knew included the progress payments made by Bass.

Dakota would explain *Farnsworth* on the ground that the equitable doctrine it expresses requires that the surety have a special interest in the identical fund used for the payment to the supplier. It asserts that in *Farnsworth* the very funds paid by the prime contractor to the subcontractor came over to the supplier and that the supplier knew of this despite the payment's being effected by personal check. It claims that, in contrast, the facts here show that after each payment by Bass to Schroeder there were payments out from Schroeder's account to payees other than Dakota in amounts exceeding the Bass payments.

2. The second is the Miller Act case of *United States ex rel Carroll v. Beck*, supra, 6 Cir., 1945, 151 F.2d 964, 166 A.L.R. 637. There the supplier also loaned the subcontractor money for the latter's payrolls on the job and checks issued by the prime contractor to the subcontractor were indorsed by the latter and delivered to and cashed by the supplier under an agreement that they would be credited on the loan account. The Sixth Circuit affirmed a judgment for the prime contractor and its surety. It recognized the general rule that a debtor may usually apply the payments he receives as he sees fit and made reference to the Restatement expressions. It cited *Farnsworth* and applied it, saying, p. 966 of 151 F.2d:

> "The federal cases * * * generally deny the debtor's power to control application, insofar as the interests of others are affected, when the creditor knows where the money comes from. This is sometimes grounded upon abstract considerations of equity and justice, and sometimes upon an implied contractual obligation to the surety and his principal, in cases bearing similarity to this."

The surety here stresses that in *Beck* it was urged that the supplier, to be defeated in his suit, "must have known the source of the money" but that the court made it clear that direct knowledge of this was not a prerequisite for the surety's defense and that it was sufficient if the creditor had reason to know of the source of the funds. Dakota explains *Beck*, as it did *Farnsworth*, by pointing to the identity of the

funds flowing from the prime contractor to the sub and on to the supplier.

3. The third is the Miller Act case of *United States ex rel Crane Co. v. Johnson, Smathers & Rollins*, 4 Cir., 1933, 67 F.2d 121. There the supplier sued for a balance claimed to be due for materials furnished to a post office project. The subcontractor received $4,000 from the general contractor and turned it over to the supplier. The latter applied it on an old schoolhouse account. Under instructions that if the jury found that the supplier knew that the funds came from the general contractor in respect to the post office job, the application to the schoolhouse account was wrongful, a verdict against the supplier on this $4,000 issue was rendered. The Fourth Circuit affirmed. After recognizing the general rule of free application and its lack of absoluteness where equitable considerations appear, the court said, pp. 123-4 of 67 F.2d:

> "Such an equity exists under the admitted facts of this case, in accordance with the rule announced by decisions in this and other federal circuits. We are in accord with these decisions in so far as they hold that when a surety is bound on one of several debts of the principal debtor to a creditor, and a payment is made by the debtor to the creditor with the identical money for the payment of which the surety is bound, or with the proceeds or fruits of the very contract, business, or transaction covered by the obligation of the surety, the application of the payment to some other debt, with or without the direction or consent of the debtor, does not bind the surety; at least if the source of the funds is known to the creditor or person receiving the payment. The surety in such case is entitled to have the payment applied to the debt for which he is bound. * * *
>
> "There are decisions to the contrary * * * which distinguish between cases where the money paid is the identical money for the payment of which the surety is bound, and cases where the payment is made merely from the proceeds of the contract, business, or transaction covered by the obligations of the surety. * * * These considerations are not without weight, but, in our view, it places no burden or hardship upon a creditor

> who has knowledge of the source of the money to require him to apply the payment to the guaranteed debt * * *."

The surety here stresses the *Johnson* case's reference, not only to "identical money", but, as well, to the "fruits of the very contract, business or transaction." Dakota emphasizes that here again was money identifiably received by the subcontractor from the general.

4. The fourth is the non-Miller Act case of *Columbia Digger Co. v. Sparks*, 9 Cir., 1915, 227 F. 780. Here the supplier sued the surety on the contractor's bond for materials it had supplied to a city job. City funds for this job which came to the supplier were applied on the contractor's preexisting unsecured account with the supplier. The Ninth Circuit decided the case in favor of the surety and approved the following statement of the law:

> "Where a surety has become responsible for the payment of money by the principal, and the latter receives money under his contract, which he pays over, the creditor or obligee has no right to apply such payments in any other way than to the relief of the surety."

One Judge dissented with the observation that the supplier was without notice of the source from which the money came. This, Dakota claims, is still another case of identifiable funds. Compare our own case of *Cox v. New England Equitable Ins. Co.*, 8 Cir., 1917, 247 F. 955.

In summary, then, Dakota takes the position that these four cases represent an exception to the general rule of free application by the debtor, that the exception does not apply anyway unless the money paid by the subcontractor was the identical or identifiable fund received by it from the general contractor and arose out of the contract with respect to which the surety was bound; and that, because the money received by Schroeder from Bass was not traceable to the payments Schroeder made to Dakota, the four cases are not in point and actually support the judgment for Dakota.

We recognize the existence of certain features which weigh against the surety's position here; (a) Bass itself did not specifically direct the application of its progress payments to those Dakota invoices covering the materials supplied to the Bass job; (b) Bass could have obtained a measure of

protection for itself and its surety by enforcing the provision in the subcontract calling for a performance bond from Schroeder; (c) Dakota did not know exactly when the Bass payments were received by Schroeder; and (d) the four cases primarily relied upon by the surety all present a degree of fund tracing.

Nevertheless, we are impressed by what we feel is the overriding equity of the situation before us in favor of the surety and we conclude that this brings this litigation within the orbit of the Miller Act cases of *Farnsworth*, *Beck* and *Johnson*. We have in mind particularly the following:

1. Dakota, Schroeder, Mr. Schroeder, Farnham, and Red River were, in a very real sense, interrelated during the period from June 1959 to March 1960 when the supplies in question were furnished and when Schroeder reached a state of insolvency. Dakota, Schroeder, and Mr. Schroeder were all indebted to Red River. Red River was a shareholder, although a non-voting one, of Dakota. Red River was controlled by Farnham. Mr. Schroeder was also indebted to Farnham. Schroeder was deeply obligated to Dakota. By the voting trust agreement, Farnham, as sole voting trustee, came into control of Schroeder to a degree not theretofore existent under the pledge of Mr. Schroeder's shares of Schroeder to Red River.

2. Dakota, through its officers, Barry and Berg, and through Helmeke, its auditor, during this period came into close familiarity with the affairs of Schroeder. They knew its financial situation. They knew the precariousness of that situation and its consistent worsening as the months passed. They knew or had access to knowledge that progress payments were being made to Schroeder by Bass on the dormitory job. They knew, inferentially at least, because of Dakota's experience with government projects, of the existence of a surety obligation on the Bass contract.

3. It was distinctly to Dakota's advantage to have every available dollar coming from Schroeder applied to its oldest obligation to Dakota.

Under these circumstances we believe that Dakota, if it did not have actual knowledge, at least had reason to believe, taking the realities of the situation seriously into considera-

tion, that, despite the activity in the Schroeder bank account and, through the accidents of chronology, the consequent inability to trace a particular dollar from Bass through Schroeder to Dakota, the receipt of funds by Dakota was made possible to the proportionate extent by the progress payments by Bass. This, we think, is enough to bring this case within the equitable doctrine expressed in *Farnsworth* and its companion cases.

We are not content to dismiss or wave aside these interrelationships with the conclusion that Dakota's actions were no more than those of a vigilant major creditor performing honestly and participating only in informational meetings. We do not question or impugn the honesty of Dakota or that of any of the named individuals in any way whatsoever. What Dakota and its officers did constituted steps undoubtedly justified by past relations with Schroeder, by the subcontractor's financial involvement and by the extent of Schroeder's obligations to Dakota. But it does not follow from this that the steps taken by Dakota did not then result in a saving equity for this surety. We merely conclude that the closeness of the relationship of the named parties during the vital nine month period was such as to create an equity of the kind described in the general rules outlined above, and that that equity required the application of so much of the Bass progress payments received by Schroeder as was required for the materials supplied by Dakota to the Bass job.

We may state the matter another way by saying that we do not see how we can avoid the holdings and the implications of the Miller Act cases of *Farnsworth*, *Beck*, and *Johnson*. It is to be admitted, as we have noted, that in these cases the flow of funds from the general contractor through the subcontractor to the supplier was more readily identifiable than is the situation here. But the decisions in those cases, and their significance for Miller Act purposes, are broader than the ability to identify funds as they pass from the prime to the sub to the supplier. The Fourth Circuit in *Johnson* speaks with particularity of "The proceeds or fruits of the very contract, business, or transaction covered by the obligation of the surety" and does not restrict its observations to "identical money." That case broadly applies the necessary factor of creditor's knowledge of the source of

funds to situations where the creditor ought to have known that source. And *Farnsworth* is impressive because of its reliance upon the factor of inspection of the subcontractor's books; that case seems to us to present a far less significant fact situation than does the present case where Dakota's involvement with the affairs of Schroeder is more evident and striking. In no Miller Act case of which we are aware have *Farnsworth*, *Beck*, and *Johnson* been disavowed. As we have said above, we conclude that we cannot avoid their impact here.

Finally, we are not convinced by Dakota's argument that because the contract price for the Schroeder portion of the Bass job was less than its final cost to Schroeder and because the difference between that cost and that price was greater than the price of the materials supplied to the job by Dakota and for which this action is brought, the surety sustained no detriment. The answer to this argument lies in the fact that the amounts paid by Schroeder to Dakota during the period the Bass payments were being made far exceeded the cost of the supplies for the Bass job. The surety thus has sustained detriment in their non-application to the obligation for which it was bound.

The case is reversed and remanded for the entry of appropriate additional findings and for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

Judgment

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

For The Eighth Circuit

No. 16,914. September Term, 1962

St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

Appellant,

vs.

United States of America for the use of Dakota Electric Supply Company, a North Dakota corporation.

APPEAL from the United States District Court for the .....District of North Dakota.

THIS CAUSE came on to be heard on the record from the United States District Court for the ..... District of North Dakota, and was argued by counsel.

ON CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, it is now here ordered and adjudged by this Court, that the judgment of the said District Court, in this cause, be, and the same is hereby, reversed with costs; and that St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company have and recover against United States of America for the use of Dakota Electric Supply Company, a North Dakota Corporation, the sum of Four Hundred Forty-three and 15/100 ($443.15) Dollars for its costs in this behalf expended, and have execution therefor.

And it is further Ordered by this Court that this cause be, and the same is hereby, remanded for the entry of appropriate additional findings and for further proceedings consistent with the opinion of this Court this day filed herein.

October 18, 1962.

Approved for the Court:

/s/ ROBERT C. TUCKER

Clerk, United States Court of Appeals
for the Eighth Circuit.

Statutes

Tit. 40, §270 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY & WORKS

§270a. Bonds of contractors for public buildings or works; waiver of bonds covering contract performed in foreign country.

(a) Before any contract, exceeding $2,000 in amount, for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work of the United States is awarded to any person, such person shall furnish to the United States the following bonds, which shall become binding upon the award of the contract to such person, who is hereinafter designated as "contractor":

* * * * *

(2) A payment bond with a surety or sureties satisfactory to such officer for the protection of all persons supplying labor and material in the prosecution of the work provided for in said contract for the use of each such person. * * *

§270b. Same; rights of persons furnishing labor or material.

(a) Every person who has furnished labor or material in the prosecution of the work provided for in such contract, in respect of which a payment bond is furnished under section 270a of this title and who has not been paid in full therefor before the expiration of a period of ninety days after the day on which the last of the labor was done or performed by him or material was furnished or supplied by him for which such claim is made, shall have the right to sue on such payment bond for the amount, or the balance thereof, unpaid at the time of institution of such suit and to prosecute said action to final execution and judgment for the sum or sums justly due him: *Provided, however*, That any person having direct contractual relationship with a subcontractor but no contractual relationship express or implied with the contractor furnishing said payment bond shall have a right of action upon the said payment bond upon giving written notice to said contractor within ninety days from the date on which such person did or performed the last of the labor or furnished or supplied the last of the material for which such claim is made, stating with substantial accuracy the amount claimed and the name of the party to whom the material was furnished or supplied or for whom the labor was done or per-

formed. Such notice shall be served by mailing the same by registered mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to the contractor at any place he maintains an office or conducts his business, or his residence, or in any manner in which the United States marshal of the district in which the public improvement is situated is authorized by law to serve summons.

(b) Every suit instituted under this section shall be brought in the name of the United States for the use of the person suing, in the United States District Court for any district in which the contract was to be performed and executed and not elsewhere, irrespective of the amount in controversy in such suit, but no such suit shall be commenced after the expiration of one year after the day on which the last of the labor was performed or material was supplied by him. The United States shall not be liable for the payment of any costs or expenses of any such suit.

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In The

Supreme Court of the United States

No. 769

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE USE OF DAKOTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, A NORTH DAKOTA CORPORATION,

Petitioner,

vs.

ST. PAUL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPA

Respondent.

BRIEF OF RESPONDENT IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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vs.

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Respondent.

BRIEF OF RESPONDENT IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

RESTATEMENT OF THE CASE

The Statement of Facts in the petition omits the portions of the record which the Court of Appeals deemed important and which are recited in detail in the opinion below with subheadings designated as (j) through (s), or pp. 16-19 in the appendix to the petition. These facts are further summarized in three numbered paragraphs of the opinion (p. 23 in the appendix).

The facts as recited in the opinion and the record establish that at a meeting arranged by the Petitioner Use Plaintiff, Dakota Electric Company, in June, 1959, Mr. Farnham, a substantial stockholder and creditor of Dakota Electric, became voting trustee of substantially all stock of John L.

Schroeder, Inc., a subcontractor of Joseph A. Bass Company (R. pp. 22, 30, 44, 49, 82). Respondent St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company was surety on the Miller Act bond of the Bass Company. The Schroeder company purchased materials required for performance of this subcontract from the Petitioner. Upon his appointment as voting trustee, Mr. Farnham promptly elected himself and the auditor for Dakota Electric as two of the three directors of the Schroeder company (R. pp. 23, 50), and thereafter until bankruptcy of the Schroeder company in April, 1960, substantially all of the frequent meetings of the directors of the Schroeder company were held at the office of Petitioner in Fargo, rather than at the office of the Schroeder company in Minot (R. p. 18); the President and the Treasurer of Petitioner attended these meetings (R. pp. 32, 33, 34, 41, 45); together with the Voting Trustee they reviewed monthly reports and had available all information they requested concerning the subcontractor Schroeder company's business, and they made and participated in many management decisions for the Schroeder company (R. pp. 18, 27, 32, 33, 43, 44, 45, 50, 59, 85, 89). During the period from May, 1959, to March, 1960, $30,953.85 was paid by Bass Company to the Schroeder company on account of the subcontract in question (R. pp. 13, 64, 104), and during the same period in excess of $72,000 was paid ($88,517.70 per R. pp. 76, 77, 78, 79) by Schroeder company to the Dakota Electric Company, but nothing whatever was applied by Petitioner Dakota Electric Company on its $6,702.15 account with the Schroeder company for materials it delivered during this period to the Schroeder company for the account of the Bass contract (R. pp. 4, 5).

The Court of Appeals concluded "that the closeness of the relationship of the named parties during the vital nine-month period was such as to create an equity of the kind de-

scribed in the general rules outlined above, and that equity required the application of so much of the Bass progress payments received by Schroeder as was required for the materials supplied by Dakota to the Bass job." (Decision, Petitioner's Appendix p. 24.)

The Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the District Court entered in Petitioner's favor and remanded for entry of appropriate findings in favor of the Respondent.

THE RESPONDENT'S POSITION

1. The decision is not in conflict with another Court of Appeals decision in the same matter.
2. The decision below does not decide an important question of federal law; it has no applicability to Miller Act claims of laborers, and would be applicable to claims of material suppliers and subcontractors only in unusual situations where the supplier or subcontractor would be found to have established a relationship with its debtor similar to the unique situation found in the decision below.
3. The decision below does not involve an important question of federal law which has not been or should be settled by this Court; the decision involves application of a well-established rule of law as established by decisions of the Court of Appeals to a situation within the scope of that rule; at least one of these decisions this Court has refused to review.
4. The decision below does not involve a state question; it is in any event in harmony with the statutory law of the state where the transaction took place, and no reason for invocation of the writ is presented by the petition.

ARGUMENT

1. The Decision of the Court Below Is Not in Conflict with Another Court of Appeals Decision on the Same Matter.

Petitioner in its brief (p. 5) asserts that "the special rule adopted by the Court of Appeals is contrary to * * * cases cited in support of such rule." Also at p. 10 there is reference to "the conflict between the Opinion of the Court of Appeals and the Opinions of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 10th Circuits concerning application of an important rule of law to an important Federal statute."

It is apparent from the opinion below that the Court of Appeals considered its decision to be in harmony with the decisions of other circuits. In the opinion below the Court of Appeals said:

> "In no Miller Act case of which we are aware have *Farnsworth*, *Beck* and *Johnson* been disavowed." (Appendix p. 25.)

and also:

> "We are impressed by what we feel is the overriding equity of the situation before us in favor of the surety and we conclude that this brings this litigation within the orbit of the Miller Act cases of *Farnsworth*, *Beck* and *Johnson*." (Petitioner's Appendix p. 23.)
>
> "And *Farnsworth* is impressive because of its reliance upon the factor of inspection of the subcontractor's books; that case seems to us to present a far less significant fact situation than the present case where Dakota's involvement with the affairs of Schroeder is more evident and striking." (Petitioner's Appendix p. 25.)

The Petitioner cites no decisions of the Court of Appeals in direct conflict with the decision below.

Koehring Company v. United States (10th Cir. 1962), 303 F.2d 468, cited in the petition, is not contrary because there were no facts found in that case which called for application of the "special rule" which the Court of Appeals applied in

the present case. In *Kochring* the court recognized the rule applied by the Court of Appeals in the decision below:

> "The general rules yield to a special rule if the debtor owes a duty to a third person to devote money furnished by the third party to the satisfaction of a particular debt, and the creditor knows *or has reason to know* that the debtor owes such a duty to a third person. In this situation the payment may not be applied to other debts." (Emphasis supplied.)

The petition on page 9 cites three cases which Petitioner asserts "reject the special rule used in *Farnsworth* and companion Federal cases." *F. H. McGraw & Co. v. Milcor Steel Co.* (2nd Cir. 1945), 149 F.2d 301, is the only one of these cases decided by a Federal court and this decision is an application of the law of the State of New York in a case involving a State of Connecticut public contract. The Court recognized that the New York rule it was obliged to follow in that case was contrary to the rule established by the Federal Courts of Appeal:

> "Under the contrary rule stated in such cases as *R. P. Farnsworth Co. v. Elec. Supply Co.*, 112 F.2d 150, * * *; *U. S. for Use of Crane Co. v. Johnson, et al.*, 67 F.2d 121; *Columbia Digger Co. v. Sparks*, 227 F. 780, the result might well be otherwise."

There are recent state court decisions in mechanics' lien cases which conform to the decision below and the federal decisions cited therein: *Barnett v. Concrete etc. Co.* (1960), 120 Fla. 628, 120 So.2d 628; *Wells v. Planters Lumber Co.* (1959), 230 Ark. 570, 327 S.W.2d 1.

Respondent does not concede that the analysis of the *Beck*, *Farnsworth* and *Johnson* cases as read by the Petitioner and set forth in the petition (pp. 5 and 6) is accurate or useful for the purposes presented in the petition for review.

In each of these cases a Court of Appeals held that a supplier of materials to a subcontractor of a government contrac-

tor was not entitled under the Miller Act to recover from the prime contractor, or the surety on his Miller Act bond, for his charges for these materials because he was obligated by law to credit against these charges sums he had received from the subcontractor which he had credited to other accounts with that subcontractor.

In each of these cases the Court recognized that the use plaintiff creditor was under legal duty to apply payments received from the subcontractor to the account covering materials furnished to the contract for which the prime contractor and his surety were liable when:

(a) The source of the funds was traceable directly to the prime contractor, or

(b) The use plaintiff creditor knew, or *had reason to know*,[1] or was *aware*[2] that the funds received were "the proceeds, or fruits of proceeds, of the very contract or transaction covered by the obligation of the surety."[3]

The essential principle of these decisions was not based on tracing identical funds, but upon an equitable duty, the application of which has no reasonable relation to dollar for dollar tracing of payments. Current deposits are the source of funds currently disbursed in a bank account.

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[1] *U. S. for Use of Carroll v. Beck* (6th Cir. 1945), 151 F.2d 964:

"• • •• There is a limitation on the debtor's power to control application, and if he is under a duty to a third person to devote the money to discharge of a particular debt, and the creditor knows, or has reason to know of such duty, then the payment must be so applied."

[2] *Farnsworth & Co., Inc., v. Electrical Supply Co.* (5th Cir. 1940), 112 F.2d 150, cert. den. 311 U.S. 700, 85 L. ed. 454:

"Electric • • • got leave to inspect his books to keep check on him, and used the privilege, and was aware that the moneys paid were from this job although paid by Freeman's personal check."

Sec. 388, Vol. 2, *American Law Institute's Restatement of the Law of Contracts.*

[3] *U. S. for Use of Crane v. Johnson* (4th Cir. 1933), 67 F.2d 121.

It is submitted that the Court of Appeals decision is not in conflict with any other decision of another Court of Appeals; the Petitioner is in reality requesting this Court to analyze the detailed facts of this case and determine whether the Court of Appeals correctly applied established rules of other decisions to those facts.

2. The Court of Appeals Has Not Decided an Important Question of Federal Law; the Decision Below Would Have No Applicability to Claims of Laborers, and Would Be Applicable to Claims of Material Suppliers and Subcontractors Only in Unusual Situations.

It is asserted in the petition (p. 10) that factors which "weigh heavily in favor of granting a writ" include:

> "The impact that the opinion of the Court of Appeals will have on the protection provided subcontractors, laborers and materialmen under the Miller Act."

It is inconceivable that the decision of the Court of Appeals will have any impact on the protection provided by the Miller Act for laborers. Laborers and employees do not customarily furnish their services under terms of credit extending for periods in excess of nine months, nor enter into arrangements with their employers whereby they effectively control or participate in management of their employer, as was the situation in the case below.

A subcontractor of a subcontractor of a government prime contractor cannot assert a claim under the Miller Act. *Elmer v. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.*, 275 F.2d 89, 79 A.L.R.2d 883, cert. den. 363 U.S. 843, 4 L.ed. 2d 1727, 80 S.Ct. 1612. *MacEvoy Company v. United States for Use of Tomkins Company*, 322 U.S. 102, 88 L.ed. 1163. Consequently the decision has no impact on subcontractors unless they have a contract with the prime contractor, and are in such an economic position with respect to the prime contractor as to enable them to

establish a relationship of the character found below between the Petitioner and the subcontractor.

The Petitioner as Use-Plaintiff in the decision below was not simply in the position of a creditor receiving payments in the usual course of business; the Petitioner was in an unusual position to know the exact source of the funds and to direct the payments so as to determine which creditors of the subcontractor would be paid, and to inequitably exploit its own position under the Miller Act. Relatively few creditors would ever be in this position.

It is submitted, therefore, that the decision below does not have that degree of importance which ranks it in the area of decisions which this Court reviews on writ of certiorari.

3. The Decision Below Does Not Decide a Question of Federal Law Which Has Not Been But Should Be Settled by This Court.

One of the leading cases relied on by the Court of Appeals in the decision below was *Farnsworth & Co., Inc., v. Electrical Supply Co.* (5 Cir. 1940), 112 F.2d 150, 130 A.L.R. 192. This Court denied a petition of the Use-Plaintiff in that case for writ of certiorari, 311 U.S. 700, 85 L.ed. 454.

It is urged by the Petitioner in favor of granting a writ (Brief p. 10): "The continuing uncertainty as to the validity of the special rule of application of payment to guaranteed debts as reflected in both the Federal and State cases of the past fifty or more years."

Petitioner does not make clear in what respects there has been uncertainty.

Apparently, to avoid uncertainty, the Petitioner would have this Court consider whether a rule applied and established in decisions of the Court of Appeals of the United States in five circuits should be set aside or modified in favor of the views expressed by the Supreme Courts of Utah and

Minnesota in cases not involving the Miller Act or any federal statute.

It is submitted that nothing in the Petitioner's brief substantiates its assertion that this Court should concern itself with this case in order to alleviate "fifty years of continuing uncertainty in federal law." On the contrary, the problem has been competently dealt with by the Courts of Appeal.

The Court is invited by the Petitioner to adopt the theory of the Utah Court that no equities should be extended to surety companies under "modern day realities of the construction industry" (Petition page 9). The "realities" are illustrated and demonstrated only by reference to testimony of the president of Schroeder that "contractors must necessarily use specific contract monies for payment of other obligations such as payrolls and stock items" (Brief p. 9). It is difficult to understand what relevant "modern day realities" have developed within the past fifty years during which the challenged decisions of the Court of Appeals were being considered that did not confront a creditor with a customer in tight financial circumstances at any time in the past. The same construction business problem was found in *U. S. v. American Bonding & Trust Co.* (9 Cir. 1898), 89 Fed. 925, where the Court denied recovery to a supplier of lumber to a government contractor in an action on the contractor's bond, where it appeared that the supplier had received sums from the contractor in excess of the value of the materials furnished, but, with knowledge of the suretyship, applied the funds to other accounts with the contractor.

The doctrine of the Utah and Minnesota courts, if applied to Miller Act cases in which the facts are similar to those found in the decision below, would have the practical effect of providing a supplier with a tool, not only to collect directly from the prime contractor and his surety the obligations

due him from the subcontractor for materials furnished by the supplier to the government contractor, but also by extension of extraordinary credit to a captive customer while payments from the prime contractor are being channeled to older and other accounts, to indirectly collect from the prime contractor and surety other and older accounts, not related to the government contract, between the same supplier and subcontractor. It is submitted that although the Miller Act was designed to protect the suppliers of government subcontractors, there was *no intent that the Miller Act surety* should be exposed to liability for the entire state of accounts between a subcontractor and his supplier.

This Court, in referring to the remedial nature of the Miller Act, has said, "But such a salutary policy does not justify ignoring plain words of limitation and imposing wholesale liability on payment bonds." *Clifford E. MacEvoy Co. v. United States*, 322 U.S. 102, 107, 88 L.ed. 1163, 1167, 64 S.Ct. 890.

In *Farnsworth* the Court said:

> "What has happened allows Electric to collect its old debt out of the moneys paid on this contract, and to leave the charges for material furnished for it outstanding against the bond. This is to the prejudice of the principal and the surety on the bond, and of the other beneficiaries on the bond, and if sanctified might cause great injustice."

The foregoing statement of the Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit indicates that broader policy considerations are involved in these cases than the comment of the dissenting judge, to which the Court is referred on pages 8 and 9 of the petition to the effect that the decision in *Columbia Digger* exhibited a "tender regard for the rights of sureties," and the point of view expressed by the Utah court that rules of suretyship should not apply to surety companies. These con-

siderations disregard and overlook the customary practice of indemnity agreements between government contractors and the sureties on their bonds which pass the ultimate liability to the contractor; the loss ratio-relation to premium cost on these bonds; and the fact that where bankruptcy occurs the aggregate of Miller Act claims may exceed the principal amount of the bond.

The ultimate result of the adoption of a policy contrary to the rule as applied in the decision below will be to enable suppliers to sell materials to subcontractors known by them to be in "shaky" financial condition on extraordinarily liberal credit; if the subcontractor thereafter becomes bankrupt, the supplier can recover the whole delinquent account from the prime contractor who may have no reason to know of the poor financial condition of the subcontractor and who, in reliance on an apparently sound financial condition, has made progress payments in due course of business on the same account. The government contractor is therefore subjected to a hazard of being obligated to pay twice for the same materials in those cases where the primary basis for the trouble is over-extension of credit by a large supplier to a captive customer. The eventual consequence of the policy urged must necessarily be an increased hazard to government contractors which will be reflected in increase in their clerical and accounting expense and bond premiums which will result in increased cost of construction to the United States.

It is submitted that these considerations illustrate that the well considered decision below and its companion cases in the Courts of Appeals establish no rule of law which is uncertain or outmoded, and the petition presents no question of federal law which should be settled by this Court.

4. The Decision Below Is Not in Conflict with State Law, and No Other Ground for Invocation of the Writ Is Presented by the Petitioner.

The Court of Appeals in the decision below noted that the rule it applied was in harmony with the statutory law of the State of North Dakota where the transactions took place (Petitioner's Appendix p. 14). The Miller Act cases, in any event, are governed by Federal law only. *Farnsworth & Co. v. Electrical Supply Co.* (5th Cir. 1940), 112 F.2d 150.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is urged that the petition for writ of certiorari be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

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